

tinually arises is the statement that "historians say ... all died ..."

A thorough and deep examination of all circumstantial evidence make it

very clear that this history is a poorly-constructed myth, which, if created in 1964 would have been laughed at aloud, but which created in 1918 and 1919 in the midst of revolutionary

chaos as a result of testimony of a few Red "murderers" is accepted as fact! Nonsense.

Now the world will await with anticipation the story in detail of the escape, for

the names of those who aided in the escape, and above all will enjoy with deep emotion the satisfaction that comes to all people with the recognition of a miraculous escape.

CPYRGHT

THE NEW YORK TIMES, TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1966.

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## Text of Johnson's Statement on the Information Bill

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., July 4 (AP)—Following is the text of a statement issued by President Johnson on the signing of the freedom of information bill:

The measure I sign today, S. 1160, revises Section 3 of the Administrative Procedure Act to provide guidelines for the public availability of the records of Federal departments and agencies.

This legislation springs from one of our most essential principles: A democracy works best when the people have all the information that the security of the nation permits. No one should be able to pull curtains of secrecy around decisions which can be revealed without injury to the public interest.

At the same time, the wel-

fare of the nation or the rights of individuals may require that some documents not be made available. As long as threats to peace exist, for example, there must be military secrets. A citizen must be able in confidence to complain to his Government and to provide information, just as he is—and should be—free to confide in the press without fear of reprisal or of being required to reveal or discuss his source.

### Protection a Right

Fairness to individuals also requires that information accumulated in personnel files be protected from disclosure. Officials within Government must be able to communicate with one another fully and frankly without publicity. They cannot operate effectively if required to disclose information prematurely or to

make public investigative files and internal instructions that guide them in arriving at their decisions.

I know that the sponsors of this bill recognize these important interests and intend to provide for both the need of the public for access to information and the need of Government to protect certain categories of information. Both are vital to the welfare of our people.

Moreover, this bill in no way impairs the President's power under our Constitution to provide for confidentiality when the national interest so requires. There are some who have expressed concern that the language of this bill will be construed in such a way as to impair Government operations. I do not share this

concern.

I have always believed that freedom of information is so vital that only the national security, not the desire of public officials or private citizens, should determine when it must be restricted.

I am hopeful that the needs I have mentioned can be served by a constructive approach to the wording and spirit and legislative history of this measure. I am instructing every official in this Administration to cooperate to this end and to make information available to the full extent consistent with individual privacy and with the national interest.

I signed this measure with a deep sense of pride that the United States is an open society in which the people's right to know is cherished and guarded.

New York Journal-American \* Tues., Jan. 19, 1965-9

### POLISH DEFECTOR CLAIMS HE'S ROMANOFF HEIR

## CIA Challenged to Bare Data on Czarevich Case

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A former Central Intelligence Agency official challenged the agency to disclose evidence that a defector Polish spy is actually the son of the last Russian Czar, according to a United Press International report today.

Under the byline of Frederick M. Winslip, the UPI report said that Herman Kimsey, former chief of analysis and research for the CIA and lately assistant chief of security for the Republican National Committee, said the CIA has made exhaustive tests to establish the true identity of the mysterious Pole, Col. Michael Goleniewski.

He said he was convinced the tests proved Col. Goleniewski is Grand Duke Alexei, only son of Czar Nicholas II, who was

### WILL PRESS CLAIMS

Col. Goleniewski said he plans to press his claims in American courts and may attempt to force CIA sources to surrender information in their possession if it is not made public voluntarily by the government agency.

Czarevich Alexei was reported by a White Russian commission to have died with his father, mother and four sisters in a July 18, 1918 massacre by the Bolsheviks on the basis

a pit in Ekaterinburg, Russia, a few weeks later.

But rumors have persisted that the entire imperial family survived and there has been no definitive proof to the contrary.

### BROKE SECRECY

Mr. Kimsey broke the veil of official secrecy concerning the background of Col. Goleniewski, a high Polish secret service officer who defected to the West in 1960, only 10 days after the defector declared himself the true Czarevich and heir to a \$400 million fortune deposited by the Czar in west-

ago. "On the basis of what I know the CIA investigation of Goleniewski's identity, I believe he is the Czarevich Alexei," Mr. Kimsey said. "I do not know why the CIA has withheld the necessary proof of identity from a person who has done so much for this country and who only wishes to live under his own name and claim what is rightfully his."

During the months of 1961 when Col. Goleniewski's antecedents were under CIA scrutiny with the aid of information gained from the files of Brit-

was head of the CIA research section. He is now aiding an independent investigation of Col. Goleniewski's claims for the research and instrument committee of the Academy for Scientific Interrogation in New York.

Mr. Kimsey said he had knowledge of comparisons of fingerprints, sole prints, and dental charts of Col Goleniewski and the Czarevich.

#### BLOOD TESTS MADE

Dr. Alexander S. Wiener, co-discoverer of the RH-blood factor, analyzed Goleniewski and found he suffers from hemophilia, as did the Czarevich. Col. Goleniewski limps from a hemophiliac leg malformation as did the czar's son.

The appearance of the Polish colonel, who lives incognito on Long Island, is strikingly similar to photographs of the Czarevich, who would be sixty today.

Col. Goleniewsky claims he worked for U.S. intelligence 33 months before he defect. He said his family escaped Bolshevik detention through intervention of the Japanese Emperor and the aid of Lenin and that his mother and father lived under the protection of the White Russian underground in Poland until their deaths in 1924 and 1952 respectively.

His sisters—the Grand Duchesses Olga, Tatiana, Mary and

Anastasia, are still alive—Col. Goleniewski claims. Mrs. Anastasia Chalmant, Mrs. Eugenia Smith who published a book entitled "Anastasia" in 1963, was reunited with Col. Goleniewski in New York last year. The others have not yet emerged from hiding due to the clouded situation, according to Col. Goleniewski's supporters.

#### What is the C. I. A. ?

The United States Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) is a confidential and restricted department of the Executive Branch of Government, and as such, its actions, investigations and reports are not officially open to scrutiny or review by the United States Congress or the public.

However, the C.I.A. may report through the National Security Council to the President, who in turn may or may not, according to his judgment, permit or direct the release of certain informations regarding actions of the C.I.A.

*(Since the members of several friendly Royal Houses have shared and respected this, the greatest of all political secrets, from the beginning, it is unlikely that the President would feel free to officially release any CIA findings in the Czarevich Case).*

#### Qualifications of Herman E. Kimsey

- 1941-1944: Section Chief, U. S. Army Combat Intelligence. G-2 Briefing of Staff Officers and Generals.
- 1946-1953: Special Agent, U. S. Army Counter Intelligence Corps (CIC).
- 1953-1963: Section Chief, and Officer for the United States Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).
- 1964: Assistant Chief of Security. Presidential Campaign of the Republican National Committee.
- 1964 - Security Consultant, Security Associates, Bethesda, Maryland.

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